CCR

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

25X1

COUNTRY North Korea

SUBJECT P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory, P'yŏngan-namdo;

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 2 March 1960

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Information on the organization, installations, manufacturing processes, source 25X1 of supply, finished products, and personalities of the P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

5C

STATE #	X	ARMY #	X	NAVY #	X	AIR #	X	NSA	X	FBI						

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

IR

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

25X1

COUNTRY North Korea

SUBJECT P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory, P'yŏngan-namdo

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 2 March 1960

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

25X1

Information on the organization, installations, manufacturing processes, source of supply, finished products, and personalities of the P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

STATE #	X	ARMY #	X	NAVY #	X	AIR #	X	NSA	X	FBI					

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

25X1

COUNTRY North Korea

SUBJECT P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory, P'yŏngan-namdo

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 2 March 1960

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ

25X1

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Information on the organization, installations, manufacturing processes, source of supply, finished products, and personalities of the P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

STATE #	X	ARMY #	X	NAVY #	X	AIR #	X	NSA	X	FBI						

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CCR

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

COUNTRY North Korea

SUBJECT P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory, P'yŏngan-namdo

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 2 March 1960

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Information on the organization, installations, manufacturing processes, source of supply, finished products, and personalities of the P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

STATE	X ARMY	X NAVY	X AIR	X NSA	X FBI				

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

General Description

1. The Pyŏngyang Rubber Factory (PRF) is located in Kangan-dong (YD 391197), Tong-guyŏk, Pyŏngyang, and operates under the control of the Rubber Management Bureau, Ministry of Light Industry.
The Ministry of Light Industry is located in Kangan-dong, Tong-guyŏk, Pyŏngyang-si, about 200 meters east of the Pyŏngyang Rubber Factory, occupying two brick structures. One is a single story, tile-roofed structure built after the Armistice in July 1953, measuring about 30 meters long, 30 meters wide, and six meters high. The other is a two story structure with a tile roof, about 20 meters long, nine meters wide, and eight meters high, built before the Liberation in 1945.) The PRF employs a total of about 1,300 workers, including some 700 female employees. Initially, the PRF was designed by an American architect and built by the Japanese to produce sugar during the Japanese occupation. During the Korean War, some 60 percent of its installations were destroyed, from which it was completely restored in early 1957. (Refer to the attached sketch on page 4)

2. Raw rubber used by the PRF is brought from China mostly and the Soviet Union. (For raw rubber, see below.) Other raw materials include such items as zinc flowers, stearic acid (for softening rubber), cloths of many kinds, powder of many kinds, sulfer, canvas, laundry soap, resin, white cotton cloth, etc.

3. The Sup'ung Power Plant is said to supply the PRF with electricity in an unknown amount. Source also says that he does not know how it is transformed by its transformer station.

4. The PRF is regularly inspected by such organizations as the Ministry of Light Industry (twice a month), the Rear General Bureau of the KPA (twice a month), the Ministry of National Defense (five times a year), and the KWP Central Committee and Pyŏngyang-si Committee (both five times a year).

5. Raw materials and their procurement, types of produce, daily production amount, production methods, packing, consumers, storage, and other related matters are covered in details under the respective headings below, in connection with each plant of the PRF.

6. The PRF is said to start producing automobile tire and tube in early 1960, for which all required machines are to be imported from the

Soviet Union. The PRF is further expected to produce rubber accessories for leather shoes manufactured under the control of the Pyongyang-si People's Committee, starting from early 1960. The above plan was disclosed by manager of the PRF at a general employees' meeting in late July 1959. (For the manager of the PRF, see Personality Information below.)

7. The PRF procures such types of oil as gasoline and lubricants from the Soviet Union and mobile oil from China.

8. Among those employees of the PRF who are known [redacted] the following have returned from the Soviet Union after studying there: 1) Chief Engineer, 2) Laboratory Chief, 3) Reproduction Plant Chief, 4) Technical Department Chief, 5) V-Belt Plant Chief. Their names, travelling periods, and specialized fields are unknown [redacted] except the case of the above chief engineer. The following plants of the PRF also sponsored the their employees for learning techniques in China: The Hose Plant, Rubberizing Plant, White Rubber Plant, Black Rubber Plant, and 1st Preparatory Plant. 25X1

25X1

9. Male employees of the PRF are organized into an infantry battalion for regular military drill which is conducted in the factory sports ground from 1800 to 1900 hours after work, with such types of weapons as the Soviet heavy machineguns, light machineguns, burp guns (PPS), and rifles all brought by the NKPA drill officers each time. Those employees who have served in the NKPA are required to receive the military drill for four hours a week versus six hours for those who have no military service record. The number of the above drill officers who are assigned to the PRF is ten, i.e., one captain, one senior lieutenant, two lieutenants, and five junior lieutenants. They have no quarters within the PRF, but are stationed somewhere in Tong-pyok, Pyongyang-si. (INTERROGATOR'S COMMENT: [redacted] 25X1

Reclaiming Plant (See the attached sketch on page 40)

10. This plant was utterly destroyed during the Korean War. Its reconstruction by the PRF Construction Department was commenced sometime after the Armistice in July 1953 and completed in early 1954. The required construction materials were brought from such sources as cement from the Sungho-ri Cement Factory, Pyongan-namdo by train, lumber (red and white pine) from Nangyang-bukto, bricks from the Taesong Ceramic Factory, Pyongan-namdo, and iron bars manufactured by the factory Casting Plant.

11. Machines and tools installed at this plant include the following:

1) Roller (Size 22"): There is installed one roller of Soviet make, which is attached with a Soviet made motor about 60 cm in diameter but of an unknown horse power. This is used in mixing rubber powder and handled by three skilled workers in each shift.

[redacted]

2) Steaming Iron Pot: Six steam pots, originally installed by the Japanese, each measuring about 130 cm long, 130 cm in diameter, and 2 cm thick, are used for steaming powder rubber. They are manned by two workers in each shift.

3) Screening Sief: One sief about 150 cm long, 70 cm wide, and 50 cm high, made by the Pyongyang Machine Manufactory, Pyongyang-Guksi, is operated by one worker to screen powder rubber in each shift. This is powered by a Japanese motor of 1.5 h.p.

4) Grinder: 12 grinders of HK make, each 70 cm long, 60 cm wide, and 120 cm tall, devised by Plant Chief but, as Source claims, in imitation of a Soviet grinder, are operated for 24 hours each day. Each of them is manned by two workers in each shift. They are powered by two Japanese motors of unknown horse power. The grinders were installed in late 1954.

5) Cleansing Machine: One cleansing machine about 160 cm long and 120 cm in diameter, originally installed and used by the Japanese, is handled by two workers in each shift to cleanse rubber waste. It is operated by an old Japanese motor of 3 h.p.

12. This plant employs a total of 57 workers, i.e., one chief, three chief workers, three inspectors, one recorder, one statistician, six work team leaders, nine roller operators, six steam pot operators, three screening sief operators, six grinding workers, three cleansing workers, and some 15 of their family members. The entire plant is operated in three shifts each, 19 workers each time, and daily produces 3,600 kilograms of reclaimed rubber.

13. The reclaimed rubber is usually hauled by ox and horse carts under the Transportation Department to the Preparatory Plant 8 eight times each day, 400 kilograms at a time. The distance between the Reclaiming Plant to the Preparatory Plant is some 200 meters.

14. Rubber waste and worn out rubber shoes, before being reclaimed at this plant, are piled up in an open storage behind it. They are collected throughout North Korea by each province, from where they are hauled by train an average of eight times a year, two or three car loads at a time, to the PRP. Those collected in Pyongyang-si are brought by "GAZ" trucks of the Transportation Department twice a month. The number of trucks mobilized at a time is about eight. [redacted]

25X1

15. In reclaiming rubber waste and wornout rubber shoes, this plant employs the following methods:

[redacted]

1) Rubber waste and worn-out rubber shoes are first sorted and cleansed for about 15 minutes in the cleansing machine with laundry soap manufactured by the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory.

2) The cleansed rubber waste must go to the packing shop where they are bundled into appropriate sizes before being carried by workers in baskets to the grinding shop.

3) In the grinding shop, they are ground into powder, and the rubber powder is measured on an NK made scale by 50 kilograms and then put into steel buckets, each about 100 cm long, 50 cm wide, and 15 cm deep, manufactured by the Casting Plant. The rubber powder is then added by a sort of oil (referred to as "Pangei" oil - a modification, a bluish substance chiefly imported from the Soviet Union as well as China) in an amount of about 35 percent. This mixture is then steamed in the steaming pot for about six hours. Then it is sent in steel buckets to the rolling shop where it is milled for about 15 minutes to obtain the reclaimed rubber.

16. The Reclaiming Plant is housed in a three story, slate-roofed structure of brick. According to its chief PARK Hun-bak (NFA), the structure was originally designed by an [redacted] architect in the Japanese-days. During the Korea War, it suffered an about 60 percent damage, from which it was reconstructed by the PRP Construction Department in late 1957. At present, the Plant structure is used as follows:

1) First Floor: (Refer to the attached sketch, page 4a)

a) Used by the White Rubber Plant.

b) Left vacant, but partly used as the Main Pumping Station and the Forging Shop.

c) 1st Preparatory Plant.

d) Engineering Plant.

2) Second Floor:

a) Sanitary Gloves Shop, Hose Plant.

b) Left vacant for future use by the Automobile Tire Plant to be set up in 1960.

c) Used by the Hose Plant.

d) Single story annex.

[redacted]

25X1

3) Third Floor:

a) Left vacant, but partly used for storing products.

b) This section, as well as the a) above, is expected to be occupied by the Automobile Tire Plant.

c) Laborers' Club: This club is furnished with a stage, a film projector (attached with a motor), and about 700 seats, and is used for meetings and movie shows given between 1730 and 1930 hours daily. For motion pictures, each person is charged 60 Y/m, the monthly total of which is deducted from his salary regardless of whether or not he sees all the films in the month. The films shown are mostly concerned with production activities, translated from Russian texts. Plays are shown an average of once or twice a year, and its entrance fee is usually 100 Y/m each. The general management of the club is carried on by the PRP Trade League.

1st Preparatory Plant (See Item 2-b in the attached sketch, page 4a)

17. This plant employs a total of about 41 workers comprising one chief, three chief workers, one recorder, one statistician, 16 roller operators, 16 helpers, and three mixing workers, all operating in three shifts each day. Its machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 6 Rollers (22") & 6 Portors: These are all of Soviet make, and it is unknown when they were installed. Each roller is handled by one skilled worker and his helper around the clock. Further details on these machines are unknown.

18. This plant is chiefly concerned with the job of mixing crude rubber with the reclaimed rubber from the Reclaiming Plant by means of the rollers and sending the mixture to the White Rubber Plant, the Belt Plant, and the Rubberizing Plant. To do this, small steel carts, each 120 cm long, 80 cm wide, and 50 cm wide, are used. To obtain the mixture, a 15 kilograms of crude rubber is first milled through the roller for five minutes and then reclaimed rubber is added at a ratio of 10 to 15 percent before being re-milled together for about ten minutes. The daily production amount is unknown.

Engineering Plant (See Item 2-d in the attached sketch, page 4a)

19. This plant is housed in a section on the first floor of the three story structure used by the Reclaiming Plant (See Paragraph 16), and has a total of 52 employees, i. e., one chief, three chief workers, 12 lathe men, five forging workers, seven welding workers, 12 helpers, ten

[redacted]

repairman, one statistician, and one recorder. It operates in two shifts daily, each time employing 24 workers. Of the three chief workers, one is the chief machine repairman, whose job is to have his men repair malfunctioning machines and to supervise their work.

20) Machines and tools installed in this plant include the following:

1) 2 automatic lathes of Soviet make (size & installation date unknown), 3 universal lathes of [redacted] make (size & installation date unknown), 1 Japanese lathe, 1 Japanese motor. The Japanese lathe motor are old ones installed and used by the Japanese, and their sizes are unknown. Each Soviet made lathe is operated by one skilled worker and his helper for 16 hours each day, which is the case with the [redacted].

2) Forging Machine: There is installed one forging machine manufactured by the Hsich'ih Machine Manufactory, Pi-yang-hsien. It measures about 1.6 cm high and 70 cm in diameter. It is used for hammering iron, and is operated by one worker for eight hours daily. It is also attached with a motor about 60 cm in diameter, made by the above Manufactory.

3) Welding Machine: The plant has a total of five welding machines made by the Hsich'ih Machine Manufactory in imitation of Japanese ones, of which two are electric tools and the rest [redacted] tools. One acetylene welder is in charge of two workers, whereas an electric tool is handled by one welder.

21. This plant is primarily engaged in finishing those machine parts from the Casting Plant, repairing machines and tools installed in various plants; and manufacturing steel carts (150 cm long, 60 cm high above the ground, and 70 cm wide each) and aluminum rubber shoe patterns used by the White Rubber Plant and the Black Rubber Plant. The above steel carts and shop patterns are not manufactured daily but whenever required by a plant.

White Rubber Plant (See Item 2-a in the attached sketch, page 40)

22. This plant has a total employment of 117 workers, including on plant chief, two chief workers, six rolling workers, six helpers, four rubber shoe sole makers, ten cutters, four steam pot operators, ten carriers, ten packing workers (packing used rubber shoes by size), two inspectors, one statistician, one recorder, and 60 shoe makers. They work in two shifts each day, 57 each time.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

25X1

25X1

23. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 3 Rollers (14"), Japanese make, attached with three Japanese motors. These rollers and motors were installed and used by the Japanese before the Liberation in 1945. Each roller is manned by one skilled worker and his helper, operating for 16 hours each day.

2) Rubber Shoe Sole Manufacturing Machine. The plant has two machines of this type, originally installed by the Japanese, each measuring about 120 cm high and 40 cm wide. Their color is black. They are further powered by two motors of Chinese make, whose details are unknown.

3) 3 Steel Steam Pots, Japanese make. These pots were installed by the Japanese, and each measures about 150 cm deep, 150 cm in diameter, and 3 cm thick, and is manned by two skilled workers.

4) Shoemakers' Table, made by the Engineering Plant. There is installed one table, on which shoes are made. It is made of steel and measures 200 cm long, 30 cm wide, 200 cm high above the ground, 2 cm thick. It is also attached with a belt conveyor in the middle.

24. The plant produces the following items:

1) White Rubber Shoes: White rubber shoes for female use account for more than 90 percent of the total production of its kind. About Some 1,900 pairs of white rubber shoes for both sexes are produced daily. They are stored in the factory products warehouse, each wrapped in white paper. To carry them to the warehouse, the steel carts are used. Their distribution among all [redacted] consumers' guild stores are effected in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry. In most cases, each guild store comes to the PRF and carries its allotment by train or by truck to its place. The production methods of white rubber shoes are much the same as black rubber shoes, which are covered in detail below.

2) Rain Shoes: This type of shoes (for female use only) is produced about 700 pairs daily. They are handled much the same as white rubber shoes.

2nd Preparatory Plant (See Item 3 in the attached sketch, page 40)

25. This plant is housed in a single story, slate-roofed structure of brick, about 100 meters long, 40 meters wide, and seven meters high. Originally, it was built by the Japanese before 1945, and it was damaged about 60 percent during the Korean War. Its reconstruction was completed in late 1953. Besides the 2nd Preparatory Plant, it is co-occupied by the Shaping Plant, the Hose Plant, the Hard Rubber Plant, the V-Belt Plant, and the Black Rubber Plant.

[redacted]

26. The 2nd Preparatory Plant employs a total of 49 workers, i. e., 18 roller operators, 18 helpers, three mixing workers, and ten carriers. They work in three shifts each day.

27. The following is included in machines and tools installed:

1) 6 Soviet made rollers (22") moved by six Soviet made motors. Each roller is manned by one skilled worker and his helper and operated around the o'clock.

28. The plant mainly engaged in producing black rubber by adding a certain kind of powder to the mixed rubber brought from the 1st Preparatory Plant. The powder has black color and is packed in paper bags weighing 30 pounds each. It is chiefly brought from China and the Soviet Union. Each bag measures about 70 cm long and wide.

29. The black rubber produced here is sent in steel carts to the Hard Rubber Plant, the Hose Plant, the Black Rubber Plant, and the V-Belt Plant.

30. The 2nd Preparatory Plant is headed by the same staff as the 1st Preparatory Plant.

Black Rubber Plant (See Item 3 in the attached sketch, page 40)

31. A total of 117 employees are working with this plant. Of them, some 90 percent. is female. To break them down by the types of their job, there are six roller operators and six helpers, four shoe sole makers, four steam pot operators, ten packing workers, 60 shoe makers, two inspectors, one recorder, and one statistician.

32. The plant is furnished with the following machines and tools:

1) 3 Rollers (14") of Japanese make. These machines were installed and used by the Japanese before the Liberation in 1945. At present, each of them is manned by one skilled worker and his helper and operated for 16 hours each day. They are further powered by three Soviet made motors, each about 60 cm in diameter. Their horse power is unknown.

2) 2 Shoe Sole Making Machines of Japanese make, originally installed and used by the Japanese, each measuring about 50 cm long, 70 cm high and 20 cm thick and operated by one skilled worker.

3) 5 steel steam pots of medium size, made in North Korea. Each pot measures 110 cm long, 100 cm high, and 3 cm thick and is used for heating rubber shoes and boots. Each pot is also operated by two skilled workers.

4) Steel Shoe Making Table. There is installed one table of this type, about 20 meters long, 1.5 meters wide, six cm thick, and 1.6 meters high, which is attached with a conveyor belt in the middle. Around it, some 30 shoemakers sit down making shoes.

33. In this plant, the rubber mixture from the 2nd Preparatory Plant is first milled through its rollers and then fed into the shoe sole making machine. The shoe soles thus obtain are then trimmed to a variety of sizes by cutters, and then sent to the shoe making table where they are pressed together with their upper covers before going on the conveyor belt to the steam pots. Here, they are finally heated for finishing process. The exact length of heating time is unknown.

34. Major products of this plant include the following:

1) Black Rubber Shoes: Approximately 2,400 pairs of black rubber shoes are daily produced, of which female shoes account for some 60 percent. Each pair is wrapped in paper and stored in the Products Warehouse in cuboard boxes each containing 30 pairs. To procure these rubber shoes, all consumers' guild stores throughout the country come to the PRF and received their allotment of shoes in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry. They usually transport their procurement by train or truck to their places.

2) Miner's Rubber Boots: This type of rubber shoes is much the same in appearance as those worn by the public, with the exception of having no cloth lining, which is found with those worn by civilians. The plant produces a total of 400 pairs daily, which are packed in wooden boxes about 50 cm long, 30 cm high and 50 cm wide each, and stored in the warehouse. To obtain these rubber boots, officers come to the PRF from their mines.

3) Fisherman's Rubber Boots: Rubber boots of this type are twice as long as ordinary ones, without any cloth lining inside. The rubber wall measures one cm thick. They are daily produced some 300 pairs, packed in wooden boxes (80 cm long, 30 cm high, and 50 cm wide each), and stored in the warehouse until they are distributed among fishing stations.

35. [redacted]

25X1

Hard Rubber Plant (See Item 3 in the attached sketch, page 40)

36. Started in late June 1958, this plant is in employment of about 35 workers including one plant chief and two chief workers. Their further breakdown by the type of job is as follows: 12 mechanics, two steam pot operators,

six cutters, ten rubber roller makers, one statistician, and one recorder. They work in two shifts each day, 16 workers at a time.

37. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 1 Steel Steam Pot, NK make, about 150 cm long, 120 cm high, 100 cm in diameter, and 3 cm thick. This is handled by one skilled worker.

2) 6 Leather Shoe Sole Making Machines, Soviet make, each 140 cm high and 60 cm in diameter. The color is black. These ots were imported from the Soviet Union in October 1956. Each pot is operated by one skilled worker.

38. This plant produces daily about 15,000 leather shoe soles, five rollers for textile machines, and 1,000 rollers for mimeograph machines. The shoe soles, after being paired, are packed in straw bags and stored in the warehouse until they are distributed among leather factories as instructed by the Ministry of Light Industry. The rollers for textile machines and mimeograph machines, without being packed, are sent to the Shaping Plant.

Shaping Plant (See Item 3 in the attached sketch, page 40)

39. This plant employs a total of 29 workers, i. e., one plant chief, two chief workers, 12 lathe men, 12 helpers, one recorder, and one statistician. They work in two shifts each day, 13 workers at a time.

40. 1) 2 lathe (Soviet)
3 lathe (German)
1 lathe (Japanese)
1 motor (Japanese)
Those lathes made in the Soviet Union and Germany are automatic, and it is unknown when they were installed. The German lathes, though smaller than the Soviet made ones, are said to be of superior quality. The Japanese lathe is not automatic and was installed by the Japanese before 1945. Each of the above lathes is manned by one skilled worker and his helper, and operates for 16 hours each day.

41. The plant is mainly concerned with giving a finishing touch to various rubber rollers for textile and mimeograph machines, manufactured by the Hard Rubber Plant. It is said that the Shaping Plant will be merged with the Engineering Plant in 1960. This was learned by Source in mid-December 1957 when the factory manager revealed the plan at a general factory workers' meeting.

42. This plant produces five textile machine rollers and about 1,000 mimeograph machine rollers daily. They are packed in straw bags being stored away

in the warehouse. They are sold as instructed by the Ministry of Light Industry, and they are transported to individual consumers by train and by truck.

V-Belt Plant (See Item 3 in the attached sketch, page 40)

43. This plant employs a total of 59 workers comprising one plant chief, two chief workers, 12 press operators and 12 helpers, 2 calendering workers, two hydraulic press operators, 22 belt makers, two inspectors, one statistician, one recorder, and two calendering helpers. They work in two shifts each day, 28 workers at a time.

44. This plant is furnished with the following machines and tools:

1) 6 presses of Chinese make, each about 250 cm long, 130 cm high, and 150 cm wide. Each press is operated by one skilled worker and his helper for 16 hours in two shifts each day.

2) 1 Calendering machine of Chinese make, about 200 cm long, 160 cm high, and 160 cm high. This machine is operated by one skilled worker and his helper to coat rubber on canvas. It is powered by a Chinese make motor, whose horse power and details are unknown.

3) 1 hydraulic press with a motor, both of Chinese make. The press is handled by one skilled worker, but its further details are unknown.

45. The plant is primarily engaged in coating rubber about 0.5 cm thick on the both sides of white canvas of Chinese make, about 60 cm wide and one cm thick. The rubberized canvas is then cut into V-belts of various sizes. The daily production amount of V-belt is approximately 25,000 meters. The products are packed in straw bags and stored in the warehouse. The finished V-belts are divided into three types, i. e., A, B, & C. Their average size is 1 cm wide and 1.5 cm thick. To procure them, officers from such organizations as factories, mines, the NMA, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs have to come to the PIP and produce their issue orders given by the Ministry of Light Industry. Their prices are unknown.

Hose Plant (See Item 3 in the attached sketch, page 40)

46. This plant is in employment of 143 workers consisting of one plant chief, two chief workers, two sanitary glove makers, two sewing machine repairmen, 56 sewing machine operators, two inspectors, six carriers, four drying workers, 32 repairmen, six compressor operators, four hose heating workers, four large pot operators, six helpers, six rolling workers, one recorder, and one statistician. They work in two shifts each day.

47. The following machines and tools are installed:

1) 3 rollers (14") of Japanese make, attached with three Japanese motors. These machines were installed and used before 1945. Each roller is manned by one skilled worker and his helper and operate for 16 hours daily.

2) 3 large steel steam pots of Japanese make. These pots were installed and used by the Japanese before 1945. [redacted] Each of them measures 200 cm high, 50 cm thick, 120 cm in diameter, and 140 cm long, and is manned by two skilled workers in two shifts.

3) 1 Hose heating steel pot of Japanese make. This was used by the Japanese before 1945. It measures about 100 cm high, three cm thick, 100 cm in diameter, and 12 meters long, and is manned by two skilled workers in two shifts each day. It is used for finishing such rubber products as air hose, fire hose, mining hose, and bicycle tubes, by giving them heat.

4) 1 Compressor of Soviet make, attached with a Soviet made motor. This machine is manned by one operator and two skilled workers in two shifts each day. The compressor is used for blowing the iron core out of the hose coming out of the steaming pot and for blowing rubber into a variety of tube for bicycle and stethoscope uses. The attached motor has a diameter of about 70 cm, but its horse power is unknown.

5) 1 dryer of Japanese make, attached with a Japanese motor of 5 h.p. This unit was installed and used by the Japanese before 1945. It is manned by two skilled workers in two shifts each day. It is used for drying white cotton cloth coming from the Pyongyang Textile Factory.

6) 1 Steel steaming pot of Japanese make. This pot was installed by the Japanese before 1945. It measures about 100 cm high, 80 cm in diameter, 1 cm thick, and 150 cm long.

7) 30 sewing machines of NK make, with the brand of "Pidulgi" (Pigeon), manufactured by an unknown factory.

8) 1 rubber coating machine (Soviet made), about five meters long, 1.5 meters high, and 1.2 meters wide. It is manned by two skilled workers. It is also attached with a Soviet made motor of unknown horse power.

[redacted]

25X1
25X1

46. Rubber items produced by the plant include the following:

1) Rubberized Canvas: This item is made by coating cotton cloth with the black mixed rubber coming on steel carts from the 2nd Preparatory Plant. Its daily production amount reaches some 1,000 meters. The rubberized cloth is about 60 cm wide and 0.5 mm thick. The rubber-coated cloth is rolled up and stored in the warehouse until its consumers come to get it.

2) Sanitary Rubber Gloves: To make these gloves, an unknown number of ceramic hand patterns are placed for about five seconds in a mixture of gasoline and white rubber brought from the Rubberizing Plant. Next, the gloves are processed in the steaming pot. They are daily produced in an amount of about 3,000 pairs, most of which are delivered to the Rear General Bureau of the MPA at the PRF warehouse.

3) Anti-Gas Suits: These suits are attached with a cap like a raincoat. The neck is made up twofold. The sleeves are also twofold for about 30 cm from the lower ends. The coat has a rubber belt three cm wide and 1 mm thick around it. Buttons are attached in the same way as the trousers. The rubber used is about 0.7 mm thick. The trousers are so designed as to button in front and tie up the cuffs with a rubber string about 40 cm long and 0.5 mm thick. The rubber used is also about 0.7 mm thick. The production of rubber suits was started sometime after the Armistice in July 1953. They are sized into three types, i. e., large, medium, and small. Their daily production amount is unknown. They are mostly delivered to the MPA Rear General Bureau at the PRF.

4) Gas Masks: The gas mask is made by cutting to a variety of sizes anti-gas hose and the mixed rubber coming out of the roller and piecing together with mucilage. It is made in imitation of the Soviet type. The daily production amount is about 700 units, which are wrapped in paper each and packed in straw bags by 100 units before being stored in the warehouse. They are of two colors, blue and gray, and are sized by milimeter. In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry, they are exclusively delivered to the MPA Rear General Bureau at the PRF. The anti-gas hose is made by placing two spiral lines of steel wire (0.3 mm thick each) inside tube and then covering it with rubberized cloth (0.1 mm thick)on both sides before being finally processed in the steaming pot.

5) Anti-Gas Boots: To produce this item, rubber shoe uppers and soles from the Black Rubber Plant and coated cloth (about 0.6 mm thick) from the Rubberizing Plant are sewn together. The daily production amount of anti-gas boots is about 300 pairs, which are all made in two colors, blue and gray. A large-size pair measures about 60 cm long, medium

size 55 cm long, and small size about 50 cm long. The boots appear much like Soviet ones. They are so designed as to tie up with string at the upper end and in the middle. They are paired and packed in straw bags before being carried to the warehouse. The main consumer is the MKPA, from where officers of the Rear General Bureau come to the FRF for its supply of anti-gas boots, with a convoy of trucks.

6) Anti-Gas Gloves: The anti-gas gloves are made by cutting into pieces of various sizes the coated cloth from the Rubberizing Plant and sewing them up together. They are produced a daily average of 500 pairs. After they are paired and packed in straw bags, they are stored in the warehouse. They are made in three sizes, small, medium, and large. They are mostly delivered to the MKPA Rear General Bureau at the FRF.

7) Hose: The hose is produced for various purposes, i. e., air hose, mining hose, and fire hose. Further details are unknown.

8) Raincoats: The cloths rubberized about 0.1 cm thick at the Rubberizing Plant is cut to a variety of sizes and sewn together at the Hose Plant. The raincoats thus manufactured have three sizes, that is, large, medium, and small and three colors, blue, sky blue, gray, and white. The annual production amount reaches 70,000, which are wrapped in paper each and packed in wooden boxes by 50 each. They are then stored in the warehouse until they are delivered to consumers' guild stores in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry.

9) Miner's Raincoats: These raincoats are produced in three sizes, i. e., large, medium, and small, and of one color - black. The annual production amount is some 30,000. They are packed in wooden boxes by 50 each. The box measures about 70 cm long, 50 cm wide, and 30 cm wide. They are stored in the warehouse until they are delivered to officers from the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Fishing, and the Ministry of Transportation in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry.

10) Bicycle Tube: To make bicycle tube, the mixed rubber from the 2nd Preparatory Plant is placed in a machine of unknown type, about 30 cm long, 10 cm wide, and 130 cm high, with a hole of five cm in diameter at the center, which was brought from the Soviet Union. After adding a certain amount of gasoline to it, the rubber is blown out by means of the compressor and then heated in the steaming pot for an unknown length of time. The daily production amount of tubes thus made reaches some 500, which are directly packed in wooden boxes of an unknown size. They are then finally sent to bicycle factories throughout the country in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry.

11) Rubber Gaskets: Rubber gaskets are produced in 80 different types, chiefly for automobiles and bicycles. About 30,000 gaskets are daily produced. They are packed in wooden boxes, each about 60 cm long, 30 cm wide, and 30 cm high. They are delivered as instructed by the Ministry of Light Industry. Their transportation, consumers, and prices are unknown.

12) Nipples: This item is made in such a manner that nipple-shaped patterns are first immersed in a mixture of gum mucilage with gasoline. Next, the patterns are heated in the steaming pot, from which the final products are obtained. About 1,500 nipples are daily produced. They are packed in wooden boxes, but their delivery, transportation, prices are unknown.

13) Ball Tubes: In July 1958, the Hose Plant started to produce a variety of ball tubes by rolling through the roller the mixed rubber coming from the 2nd Preparatory Plant and then heating it in the steaming pot. About 300 tubes are daily produced. Until July 1958, the ball tubes were produced by the P'yongyang-si Municipal Rubber Factory located in Chung-guyok, P'yongyang-si. Its further details are unknown.

Rubberizing Plant (See Item 4 in the attached sketch, page 40)

49. This plant is housed in a single story, "L" shaped structure of brick, about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven meters high, with a slate roof. It has fire-proof walls and ceilings inside. The walls are about five cm thick and are made of saw dust processed with a certain type of chemical. The plant structure was built by the PRF Construction Department from mid-June 1957 to late December 1957. [redacted]

25X1

50. The plant is in employment of 31 workers consisting of one plant chief, two chief workers, four rubberizing workers, four drying workers, four freezing workers, four "Karugi" (sic) (a type of machine used in making gum mucilage with mixed rubber and gasoline), four rubber boat makers, four rubber air matress makers, two inspectors, one recorder, and one statistician. They work in two shifts each day. Most of the employees are family members and relatives of the factory staff personnel, as well as those who are most trusted. However, those employees who are working with other plants are prohibited to visit it.

51. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 1 rubberizing machine of Chinese make. This machine measures about 15 meters long, 130 cm high, and 120 cm wide, and is used for coating a variety of cloths with rubber. It is manned by two skilled workers. It is said to have been installed at the plant sometime in mid-June 1957. It is powered by a Chinese motor of 15 h.p.

[redacted]

2) 1 dryer of Chinese make. This machine measure about five meters long, two meters wide, and 1.5 meters high, and is operated by two skilled workers for 16 hours each day. It is attached with a Chinese motor of five h.p.

3) 1 freezer of Chinese make. This machine measures about three meters high and two meters wide. Its color is green. It is operated by two skilled workers for 16 hours each day. It is also powered by a Chinese motor. The machine unit was installed in mid-June 1957.

4) 2 "Marogi" of Chinese make, about two meters high and 70 cm in diameter. Its color is green. It is operated by one skilled worker for 16 hours each day to make gum mucilage from adding gasoline to the mixed rubber. It is moved by two motors of Chinese make. The above machines were installed in June 1957.

5) 1 Sewing Machine of Chinese make. This black machine, appearing much like the Japanese one, is operated by one skilled worker.

52. Rubber items made by the plant include the following:

1) Rubber Boat: The rubber boat production was started in early 1957, when the plant chief engineer succeeded in his experiments in imitation of the Soviet rubber boat. The rubber boat is produced in three types, i.e., individual use, reconnaissance use, and squad use. The rubber for individual use measure about 150 cm long, 40 cm high, and 50 cm wide, the reconnaissance boat two meters long, two meters high, and 70 cm wide, and the squad boat about three meters long, 40 cm high, and 140 cm wide. Boats designed for individual and reconnaissance use are so designed as to be rowed by a single man, whereas the boat for squad use is to be oared by two on both sides. With three boats of this type linked together, an empty truck can be carried aboard.

[redacted] The air inflating parts of each boat is partitioned with about three mm thick rubber walls so designed as to automatically open as the air goes in and to close when the inflation is finished. Even when it is punctured by a rifle shot, it is said to be slow in deflating due to the compartmentation. To inflate the boat, a pedalling pump is used. It is further attached with a number of belts made of canvas coated with rubber, and has green, wooden oars. The daily production amount of rubber boats is said to reach some 12 units, all of which are delivered to the DPRK Rear General Bureau at the PHF as instructed by the Ministry of Light Industry.

25X1

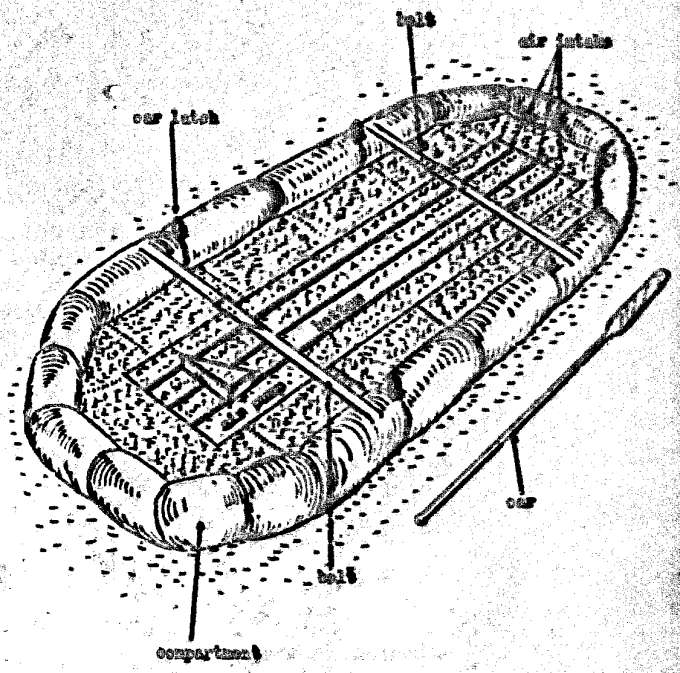
[redacted] the rubber matress and boat were highly praised at a Communist countries trade fair held in East

25X1

[redacted]

[redacted]

Germany in late June 1950. The rubber boat for squad use appears like the following sketch.



[redacted]

2) Air Matress: The air matress produced by this plant measures about two meters long and 70 cm wide each. Its further details are unknown.

3) Air Pillow: Each air pillow has measurements of 30 cm long and 20 cm wide. Its production methods and amount are unknown. All the air pillows produced are delivered to the MPH Army General Bureau and combined hospitals throughout the country.

4) Rubberized Cloth (for Raincoat Manufacturing): White cotton and silk cloths coming from the P'yongyang Textile Factory are coated with gum smudge by means of the rubberizing machine at this plant. After this, the coated cloths are dried in the drying machine before being cut and pieced together in various sizes at the sewing shop. The raincoats are made in three different colors, i.e., white, blue, and pink. About 1,500 raincoats are daily produced, but their packing, distribution, transportation, and prices are unknown.

5) Fly Flaps: About 1,500 fly flaps are daily produced. They are packed in wooden boxes and stored in the warehouse until they are distributed among consumers' guild stores throughout the country in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry.

6) Passholders: Each pass holder measures about 12 cm long and ten cm wide. About 1,000 passholders (rubber) are produced. They are packed in wooden boxes, each about 50cm long, 30 cm wide, and 20 cm high. They are delivered at the warehouse to consumers' guild stores in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Light Industry.

Belt Plant (See Item 5 in the attached sketch, page 49)

53. This plant is housed in a slate-roofed, brick structure about 60 meters long, 20 meters wide, and seven meters high, which was designed by an American architect and used by the Japanese before 1945. During the Korean War, only its roof was damaged. In late 1954, the roof was completely repaired.

54. The total number of the plant employees is about 37 comprising one plant chief, two chief workers, six roller operators and their six helpers, two calender workers and their two helpers, two hydraulic press operators, four belt pressing workers, six odd-job men, one recorder, one statistician, and two inspectors. They work in two shifts each day, 17 at a time.

55. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 3 roller (22") of Soviet make, attached with three Soviet made motors, each of these machine unit is manned by a skilled worker and his helper and operated for 16 hours each day. The date of their installation is unknown. Each motor has a blue color and measures about one meter in diameter.

2) 1 calender of Chinese make. This machine is used for coating canvas with rubber, and measures about three meters long, 1.5 meters high, and one meters wide. It is painted green. It is operated by one skilled worker and his helper for 16 hours each day. [redacted]

3) 1 hydraulic press of Chinese make, about 3.5 meters long, 1.5 meters wide, and 90 cm high. This is painted green and has a rectangular shape. It is used for adding force to the water flowing through a length of hose from the reservoir. It is operated by one skilled worker for 16 hours each day. It is powered by a Chinese motor painted red.

4) 1 belt press of Chinese make, about four meters long, two meters high, and 1.5 meters wide. [redacted] It is manned by the skilled workers and operated for 16 hours each day. It is used for pressing and heating the rubberized belt as it comes out of the calender.

5) 1 drying machine of Chinese make, about 3.5 meters long, two meters high, and 1.2 meters wide. This is used for drying the coated canvas before it is put in the calender. It is operated by one skilled worker. Its motor is of Chinese make, colored black and measuring about 40 cm in diameter.

56. The daily belt production amount is said to be about 300 meters. It is cut to a size of about 20 meters long, 60 cm wide, and 1.5 cm thick. The cut belts are then stored in the warehouse until delivery to their consumers such as mines, construction trusts, and the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory.

57. To make the belt, the mixed rubber from the 1st Preparatory Plant is first milled through the roller, and then it is coated on a length of canvas of Chinese make (1.5m thick and 60 cm wide) about 3 mm thick on both sides by means of the calender. After this, the rubber coated canvas is put twofold, on both sides of which the mixed rubber is again coated about 3 mm thick. The final product is obtained by processing the twofold coated canvas in the press for an unknown length of time.

Power Plant (See Item 7 in the attached sketch, page 40)

58. This plant is housed in single story, flat-roofed, brick structure about 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and eight meters high. Originally, it was designed by an [redacted] architect before 1945. During the Korean War, it was allegedly damaged about 40 percent, and was later repaired in June 1954.

59. This plant is in employment of about 121 workers in all, consisting of one plant chief, six chief workers, 45 boiler workers, 15 carriers, 13

[redacted]

motor repairman, 12 electricians, 12 pump operators, 15 plumbers, one recorder, one statistician. They work in three shifts each day. The above six chief workers are as follows: three chief boiler workers, one chief plumber, one chief motor repairman, and one chief transformer worker.

60. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 2 steam boilers of Japanese make. These boilers were installed by the Japanese before 1945. Their size is unknown. They are said to daily consume 12 tons of anthracite. Each boiler is manned by 15 workers in each of three shifts a day. The anthracite used is supplied from mines in Hungyung-hsien, but details on the procurement are unknown. The anthracite is piled up at the open storage (refer to the attached sketch), from where it is hauled in the steel carts to the boiler room.

2) 3 Japanese pumps. These pumps were installed by the Japanese before 1945. They are painted black and measure about 1.5 meters in diameter each. Each pump is manned by two workers and operated in three shifts a day. The pumps are used to suck up water from the Tsaiyang-gang to the factory reservoir (refer to the sketch). They are attached with three Japanese motors of an unknown type.

3) 3 intermediary pumps of Japanese make. These pumps were also installed by the Japanese before 1945. They are painted black and measure about 1.5 meters in diameter each. They are further operated by two workers for 24 hours a day. They are chiefly used to pull up the water from the reservoir to the water tank installed on the third floor of Building No. 2 in the attached sketch.

4) 3 Soviet made transformers of an unknown type and capacity. They are all manned by a single worker in each of three shifts a day. For their locations, see the attached sketch (& Item 2).

Casting Plant (See Item 6 in the sketch, page 4)

61. This plant is housed in a single story, tin roofed, wooden structure about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven meters high. It was built by the PRP Construction Department in late 1953.

62. Its 46 employees consists of one plant chief, two chief workers, 26 casting workers, two odd-job men, four carpenters, one recorder, and one statistician. Except the carpenters, they work in two shifts each day.

63. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 2 Japanese blast furnaces attached with two Soviet made motors (each of 15 h.p.) These furnaces were installed by the Japanese before

[redacted]

1949. Each measures about seven meters high, 3.5 meters in diameter, and 30 cm thick. Each furnace is manned by three to four skilled workers.

64. This plant is chiefly engaged in melting scrap iron collected from war damages such as bombed bridges and sinking it into molds to obtain machine parts required for repairing factory machines, and finally sending them to the Engineering Plant for finishing process. The scrap iron used is piled up at the open storage (see the sketch), from where it is hauled in the steel carts to this plant.

Laboratory (See Item 10 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

65. The PEP Laboratory is housed in a single story, slate-roofed structure of brick, about 25 meters long, ten meters wide, and six meters high. According to hearsay, it was built by a construction trust in early 1956.

66. The Laboratory is said to be in employment of about 15 workers, including one chief and seven technicians.

67. Machines and tools installed include the following:

1) 1 testing roller of Soviet make, about 40 cm high and 25 cm wide. This machine has much the same appearance as the rubber roller, and is manned by one technician.

2) 1 testing steaming pot of Soviet make, about 50 cm in diameter, 70 cm long, and one cm thick. This pot is operated by one technician.

3) 1 elasticity tester of Soviet make, about 150 cm high and 60 cm wide. This tester is used to make researches of rubber. It is also manned by a technician who allegedly returned in late 1956 from the Soviet Union after studying there.

4) 1 testing drier of Soviet make, about 120 cm high and 70 cm wide. This drier is operated by one technician.

Besides the above listed machines, the Laboratory is said to be furnished with many other devices for experimenting purposes, most of which are of Soviet make.

Products & Raw Materials Warehouse (See Item 10 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

68. These warehouses are housed in a single story, slate-roofed structure of brick, about 80 meters long, 30 meters wide, and seven meters high. As shown in the attached sketch, this structure is occupied by the Products Warehouse and the Raw Materials Warehouse in halves.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
[redacted]

6) Powder: This powder is black in color and is used in dyeing the crude rubber black. It is brought from China by train two or three times a year, about seven to eight car loads at a time. It is packed in paper bags threefold like cement.

7) Sulfur (Yellow): This item is imported from the Soviet Union by train once a year in an amount of one carload each time. It is packed in plywood boxes, each about 60 cm high and 40 cm in diameter.

8) Stearic Acid: Unable to give its exact purpose [redacted] this item may be used in softening rubber. The stearic acid is imported from the Soviet Union by train as far as the PRF. It is packed in wooden boxes, each about 90 cm long, 30 cm high, and 30 cm wide, bound with two lines of iron strap.

9) Laundry Soap: The laundry soap is supplied from the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory by train. It is procured by the PRF an average of once a year in an amount of one car load at a time. The soap is packed in wooden boxes, each about 80 cm long, 40 cm wide, and 40 cm high. The boxes are also bound with two lines of iron strap.

10) Resin: The resin is said to be collected in the provinces of Hamgyong-do. It is procured once or twice a year in amount of two to three car loads at a time. It is usually packed in black iron cans, each about 120 cm high and 50 cm in diameter.

Supply Department Warehouse (See Item 20 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

71. This warehouse occupying a slate-roofed, wooden structure about 15 meters long, seven meters wide, and six meters high. The structure is said to be built by the PRF Construction Department in late 1955.

72. It is manned by two officers including the warehouse chief and used for storing such items as rice, wheat, corn flour, beans, bean paste, soy sauce, salt, salted mackerel, vegetables, and other food stuffs required by the factory restaurant. Their procurement, sources, and prices are unknown.

Open Anthracite Storage (See Item 24 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

73. As shown in the attached sketch, the anthracite is stored on both sides of the railroad track installed in the factory yard. Its exact tonnage is unknown, but it is usually piled in a heap of about two meters high, 30 meters long, and ten meters wide on each side. The anthracite is said to come from coal mines in Hamgyong-bukdo, by train once a month in an average amount of ten to 12 car loads. It is consumed by the factory boiler room and the Terra Alba Drying Shop (see below). Each boiler is

[redacted]

25X1

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/07/08 : CIA-RDP80T00246A052900500001-9

said to daily consume an average of 12 tons, and the Terra Alba Shop about one ton. From the open anthracite yard to the boiler room, the anthracite is hauled by carriers of the Power Plant in steel carts manufactured by the Engineering Plant. To the Terra Alba Drying Shop, the workers haul it in straw bags on their shoulders.

Open Oil Storage (See Item 12 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

74. This storage is encircled by four lines of barbed wire about 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and two meters high. There is usually piled up some 80 barrels of gasoline, 30 barrels of mobile oil, 100 barrels of machine oil, and ten barrels of grease. The gasoline is imported from the Soviet. To the PRF, it is transported by trunk (KKK & Hs). The machine oil is brought from China. The mobile oil and grease are brought from the Soviet Union. They are all hauled to the factory oil storage by trunk.

Open Rubber Waste Storage (See Item 22 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

75. The storage is enclosed by a wooden fence about 2.5 meters high, inside which there is always piled up a heap of rubber waste about five meters high, 12 meters long, and eight meters wide. The rubber waste includes worn-out rubber shoes, sneakers, rubber soles, boots, automobile and bicycle tires, and old hoses, all collected by each province and sent by train twice a month in an amount of two to three car loads at a time. The rubber waste collected in Pyongyang-si is usually sent to the PRF once a month in an amount of ten truck loads.

Terra Alba Drying Shop (See Item 23 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

76. This shop is housed in a wooden, paper (gum coated) roofed structure about ten meters long, four meters wide, and five meters high. It is said to be built in mid-1956 by the Factory Construction Department. It employs three workers. Inside the shop is furnished with a heating floor with two fireplaces. On the floor, about 5,000 kilograms of terra alba is laid down. The terra alba is procured from comrades in Hangyong-bukto. The shop is also installed with a 3 H.P. motor of Japanese make, which is used for giving air to the burning anthracite.

Boiler Room, Bath House, Library, & Barber Shop (See Item 15 in the sketch, page 4a)

77. All the above installations are housed in a single story, tile-roofed structure of brick, about 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and seven meters high. It was designed by the aforementioned American architect before 1949. It is unknown whether or not it was damaged during the Korean War.

1) Boiler Room: Installed with a Japanese boiler about six meters high and five meters in diameter.

2) Bath House: Partitioned into two sections for male and female use; Available to all employees free of charge.

3) Library: Percentages of publications available by type are as follows:

Politics	30 %
Literature	20 %
Mechanics	10 %
Cartoons	20 %

Books covering political science are mostly translated from Russian and Chinese texts. Literary books consist of those authored by Koreans and Russians. Mechanical books are translated from Russian and Chinese originals. Cartoons including pictorials are chiefly authored by Koreans and Russians and are widely available to all factory employees, who are also permitted to take them home when approved by the librarian and their plant chief. The home reading duration is usually limited to two weeks. In case they lose any book they borrowed from the Library, they are required to pay back three times as much as the price. The total number of books at the Library is estimated by Source to be some 20,000 copies, which are placed under the care of one librarian and a clerk. The Library is open between 0900 and 1900 hours each day.

4) Barber Shop: Installed with two chairs of Japanese make; Manned by two barbers; Available to all the factory employees charging 25 Won for a haircut as of 1958, which is deducted from salaries.

Transformer Station (See Item 2 in the attached sketch, page 16)

78. This station is installed with three Soviet made transformers, black in color and rectangular in shape. Each measures about three meters high and two meter wide, and is manned by one technician working in three shifts a day. Further details are unknown.

PSF Security Department (See Item 17 in the attached sketch, page 16)

79. This department is housed in a slate-roofed, wooden structure, about 15 meters long, four meters wide, and six meters high, built by the Construction Department in early 1958. It is manned by two officers, a chief security officer and a security officer, who are engaged in secretly screening the ideology of individual workers. The chief security officer's physical description is as follows: Name Unknown;

CONFIDENTIAL
[illegible]
-[illegible]-

[redacted]

DOB: CA-1926; Height: [illegible]; Build: [illegible]; [illegible]; Face: long, yellow; Disposition: mild, POB: [illegible]-do, NK; Skills: [illegible] at [illegible]; Last seen [redacted] in July 1958.

25X1

Restaurant (See Item 19 in the attached sketch, page 40)

80. The factory restaurant is housed in a slate-roofed, brick structure about 20 meters long, eight meters wide, and seven meters high, built by the Construction Department in August 1957. Its employees number 11 who are working in two shifts each day. The restaurant is run by the PRF Accounting Section. It is furnished with some 40 tables of rectangular shape, each about 120 cm long and 130 cm high. Each table seats four persons. It is chiefly used by those unmarried employees who take boards at the factory dormitory, at the expense of 620 Won a month (as of July 1958) which is deducted from their salaries instead of being paid each time they have meals. However, they are required to produce the meal ticket issued twice by the PRF Administrative Accounting Section for 15 days each time.

Dispensary (See Item 21 in the attached sketch, page 40)

81. This dispensary is housed in a slate-roofed, wooden structure about 15 meters long, six meters wide, and five meters high, built by the Construction Department in 1956. The dispensary is manned by one chief, one doctor, three nurses, and one pharmacist, and is available to the employees between 0900 and 1700 hours each day free of charge. Its limited medical devices and supplies are enough only for a kind of first aid treatment. Its drugs include such items as penicillin (Soviet), guanidine, calcium, glucose, peptics. The glucose is supplied from the East P'yongyang Pharmaceutic Factory. Details on the personnel of this dispensary are unknown.

Main Factory Office (See Item 13 in the attached sketch, page 40)

82. The main factory office occupies a single story, brick structure with a flat, concrete roof, about 30 meters long, nine meters wide, and seven meters high, designed by the [redacted] architect before 1945. It is unknown how much it was damaged during the Korean War. It is divided for use by such factory staff personnel as the manager, the chief engineer, the manager of supply, the phone operators, and some 50 officers. (For their functions, see below.)

25X1

PRF KLP Committee (See Item 17 in the attached sketch, page 40)

83. The PRF KLP Committee occupies a single story, slate-roofed structure of wood, about 20 meters long, seven meters wide, and six meters high, built by the Construction Department in early 1958. It is co-occupied

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
[illegible]

by such organizations as the PRP Kep Committee, the PRP Trade League (composed of the Organization Department & the Cultural Department), and the PRP Democratic Youth League. It is also shared by the editor-in-chief and one stenographer.

84. The staff of the PRP organic organizations are as follows:

1) Chairman, PRP Trade League; Name unknown; DOB: 04-1910; 5'7" to 11; Slim build; Rather long, yellow face; Weak voice; Mild, [illegible] disposition; Likes drinking; Pinyingan-do dialect; [illegible] in August 1959. This person worked as an instructor with the Staff Bureau of the NKPA Supreme Command until early 1956 when he was transferred to the PRP as manager of business affairs. He was again transferred to the present post in March 1958.

2) Chairman, PRP Democratic Youth League; Name unknown; DOB: 04-1932; 5'5" tall; Fat build; Some Pomelo; Round, yellow face; Mannish disposition; Good at speech making; [redacted]

3) Chief, Organization Department, PRP Trade League; Name unknown; DOB: 04-1930; 5'0" tall; Rather fat build; Pinyingan-do dialect; Sociable, aggressive disposition; Round, yellow face; Last seen [redacted] in July 1958; Assigned to present post as chief of the PRP White Rubber Plant in December 1957.

Reservoir (See Item 16 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

85. A rectangular water pool about 17 meters long, six meters wide, and 2.2 meters deep, encircled by concrete walls about 30 cm thick. As shown in the attached sketch, it is partitioned into three sections. At the north end, there is erected a water tank about 70 cm in diameter, 4mm thick, and 2.2 meters high, which was originally installed by the Japanese before 1945. The water comes from the Taolong-gang, and is sent by the pumping station through underground pipes up to the water tank about four meters in diameter, six meters high, and 5 cm thick, installed on the third floor of the main factory building, from which the water is distributed to various plants.

Pumping Station (See Item 25 in the attached sketch, page 4a)

86. The Pumping Station is in use of a single story, tile-roofed structure of brick, about 15 meters long, five meters wide, and eight meters high, originally designed by the [redacted] architect before the Liberation in 1945. It was damaged about 60 percent during the Korean War and rebuilt in mid-1956. It is installed with three pumps and three motors in use since before 1945. They are manned by a total of six workers in three shifts each day. The pumping Station is placed under the control of the Power Plant.

[redacted]
CONFIDENTIAL
[redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

and six meters high, with a slate roof. It was built by the Construction Department between January and July 1958. The other three posts are all wooden structures with thatch covered roofs, each measuring about three meters long, two meters wide, and three meters high. The main gate post is manned by four guards on four hour rotation. The defense unit personnel are permitted to carry weapons except such occasions as special defense works, i.e., the August 15, the May Day, the March 1, and the turn of the year. The weapons carried by them are chiefly Russian rifles. The two posts at the main and rear gates are furnished with a telephone unit of Japanese make. The main gate phone is chiefly used for communicating with various plants, whereas the rear gate phone is used for checking the amount of outgoing factory products with the PRF Product Warehouse.

Manager's Residence (See Item 26 in the attached sketch page 40)

91. This residence is a single story, wooden structure with a slate roof, about 15 meters long, four meters wide, and five meters high, built by the Construction Department in late 1958.

Employees' Residences

92. About 80 residential structures are located at YD 391195, about 300 meters left of the factory main gate. They are half-bunker type, wooden houses with thatched roofs, each measuring about 20 meters long, four meters wide, and two meters high and housing four families. Their monthly rent was 60 W/n as of July 1958. They are said to be built after the Armistice in July 1953.

93. At YD 404202, there are another 100 residential structures of wood with tile roofs, each measuring about 15 meters long, four meters wide, and six meters high and housing two families. They were built by a construction trust of the Ministry of Construction in October 1958. Their monthly rent was 200 W/n in July 1958. They are called "Hamain-don; Residences".

94. At YD 414197, there are about 30 residences, whose monthly rent was 250 W/n in July 1958. They are tile-roofed, brick structures, each measuring about 20 meters long, four meters wide, and six meters high and housing two families. They were built by a construction trust in February 1958. They are located in a district called Yongmo-dong.

95. At YD 393208 in Sinyong-dong, there is erected a five-story apartment house of cement concrete with a flat roof, about 70 meters long, 15 meters wide, 20 meters high. It was built by a construction trust from June 1957 to late July 1958. It is rented to some 90 families, each of which paid 300 W/n in rent amonth in August 1958. Its first floor is occupied by families of the PRF staff, and the other four floors by general employees. Each family is furnished with two rooms (one hot floored and the other wooden),

about four meters long and three meters wide each. The hot floor is first laid with cement and then mud. For heating, anthracite is used, one-year supply of which is distributed by the district people's committee for each family at a time. The net tonnage is about 12 tons costing 5,400 t/a including the transportation charge. (INTERROGATOR'S COMMENT:

[redacted]

25X1

Types of Meetings Attended by Employees

98. The following types of meetings were attended by the factory employees:

1) Democratic Youth League General Meeting: This type of meeting is held an average of three times a year, and is usually initiated by the factory NLP committee chairman as he sees it necessary. All the young employees under the age of 28, regardless of their positions and titles, are permitted to attend it. In such a meeting, general matters concerning the production quota are discussed. The meeting is usually held on Sunday, from 0900 to 2000 hours, at the factory club. The participants are required to bring their lunch.

2) Trade League General Meeting: This meeting is usually held at the factory club from 0900 to 2000 hours on Sunday, an average of four times a year, requiring that all of the employees should participate, to discuss and criticize such matters as the production plan, production methods used, and the production amount. The participants are required to bring their lunch.

3) Democratic Woman's League General Meeting: This meeting is held twice annually at any time when called by the Woman's League Committee at the factory. All female workers are invited to attend the meeting on Sundays between 0900-2000 hours.

4) Discharged Soldiers' Meeting: This meeting is held once annually by the call of the Party chairman at the factory. Former officers and men discharged from the KPA prior to their assignment to the factory attend the meeting to discuss questions relating to the discipline within the factory. It is held on weekdays after the close of the factory for four hours.

5) Party General Meeting: This meeting is held twice annually by the call of the Party chairman at the factory. All Party members in the employ of the factory attend the sessions to criticize the production plans. The place, date and hour of the meeting are same as 1) above.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

four hop of soy. Then as quarterly distribution, three meters of cotton shooting (product of the Pyongyang Textile Factory), one suit of working clothes and one pair of basketball shoes. Each boilerman received 800 grams of rice, including 30% of miscellaneous grains, a month, in addition to other commodities given to other workmen. Each furnace worker is entitled to receive 700 grams of rice, including 30% miscellaneous grains, three hops of bean oil with other commodities given to other workmen. Each industrial guard is entitled to receive one pair of sport shoes (product of the Sinuiju Rubber Factory) a month and a suit of clothing each for summer and winter, and a suit of cotton-padded overcoat, MK.

3) The salary amounts of the factory employees as of July 1958 were as follows:

Manager	Approximately	7,000 W/a
Deputy-Manager	"	6,000 "
Chief Engineer	"	6,000 "
Workshop Chief	"	3,000 - 3,500 "
Foreman	"	2,500 - 3,000 "
Department Chief	"	3,700 - 4,000 "
(Workers)		
2nd grade (new workers)	"	1,250
3rd grade (shoe maker)	"	1,500
4th grade (rollerman, boilerman & tubeman)	"	1,900
5th grade (electrician, motor repairman, mechanic	"	2,500
6th grade (" ")	"	3,000

The pay is raised once in every three months for all technical workers on passing an examination at the factory training course with the recommendation of each workshop chief.

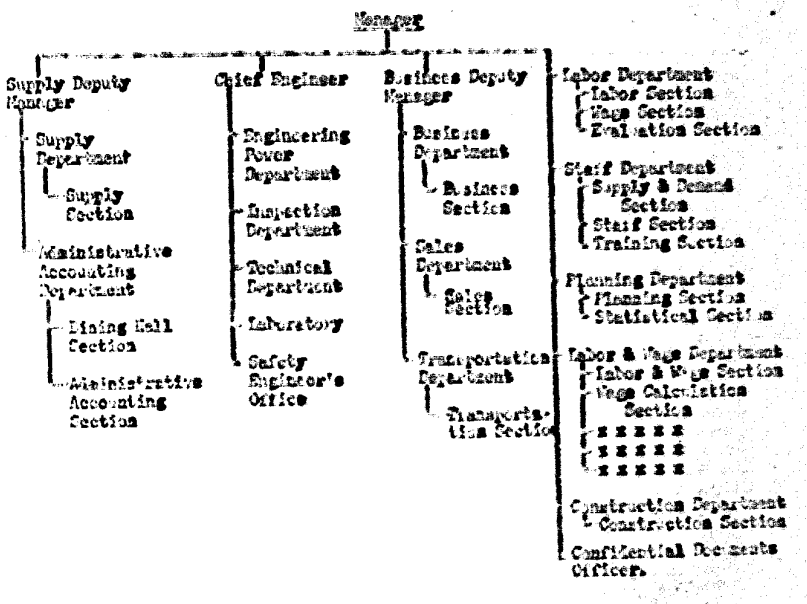
[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

[redacted]

Administration Organization

98. Chart of Administration Organizations



[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

Explanations to the Administrative Organization:

99. 1) The Transportation Department is staffed with one chief, one section chief and one instructor whose basic duty it was to carry raw materials and products of the factory to and from the warehouse.

2) The Sales Department is staffed with one chief, one section chief and 11 officers who were responsible for the sale of factory products by ships at national scaling prices in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Light Industry and to advertise through radio or newspapers in case of bad sales at the national scaling prices. If the products such as the rubber shoes or rubber boots are laid in a large stock at the warehouse, the Sales Department may fix new prices with the approval of the manager and the deputy-manager to expedite the sales.

3) The Business Department, under the control of the business deputy-manager, is staffed with one chief, one section chief, 9 officers and 3 traveling officers who furnish raw materials working material on the according to the national production plan. The officers prepare statistical reports on the transportation of raw materials and working material to the provinces to purchase raw material (waste rubber, etc.) and working material and carry them to the factory warehouse by rail or truck. Traveling orders are given at the administrative accounting department with the approval of the manager, and each traveling officer makes trip for two weeks at a time as a rule.

4) The safety engineer is responsible for the prevention of dangerous accidents by making constant inspections at the factory workshops. He is assisted by a junior engineer.

5) The laboratory, under the direct control of the chief engineer, conducts experiments with all products of the factory. For details, see a separate report on the laboratory.

6) The technical department is staffed with a chief and five officers who are responsible for technical guidance in the production.

7) The inspection department, under the direct control of the chief engineer, is staffed with a chief and three officers who examine the form and size of the products to sort good and bad products.

8) The engineering power department, under the direct control of the chief engineer, is staffed with a chief, three officers, four designers and one statistician, who repair various machines, run transformer stations, and make designs of machine parts for the engineering workshop.

9) The administrative accounting department is staffed with a chief, two section chiefs, and five officers who purchase food of the employees, run the dining hall and distribute commodities to the employees.

10) The supply department, under the supply deputy-manager, is staffed with a chief, a section chief and three officers who purchase supplies and allocate the same to each workshop.

11) The construction department, under the control of the manager, is staffed with a department chief, a section chief, a design instructor, a statistical instructor, a field instructor who construct and repair the factory buildings.

12) The Labor & wage department is staffed with a chief, a deputy-chief, five section chiefs and 12 officers, who control the funds of the factory, pay wages to and handle savings of the employees.

13) The planning department is staffed with a chief, two section chiefs and four officers who make annual and quarterly plans of production and forward the same to each workshop.

14) The staff department is composed with a chief, three section chiefs and four officers who are in charge of the staff personnel at each workshop and the choice of staff officers to study at the industrial staff school and the training of workers in the field of technology.

15) The labor department is composed with a chief, three section chiefs and five officers who dispose newly recruited laborers at the workshop and determine the amounts of wages of the employees.

Personalities

10. 1) a. Name: CHOU Ping-chi

[redacted]

25X1

e. Positions: Reproduction foreman, Hsinhsiang National Rubber Factory.

[redacted]

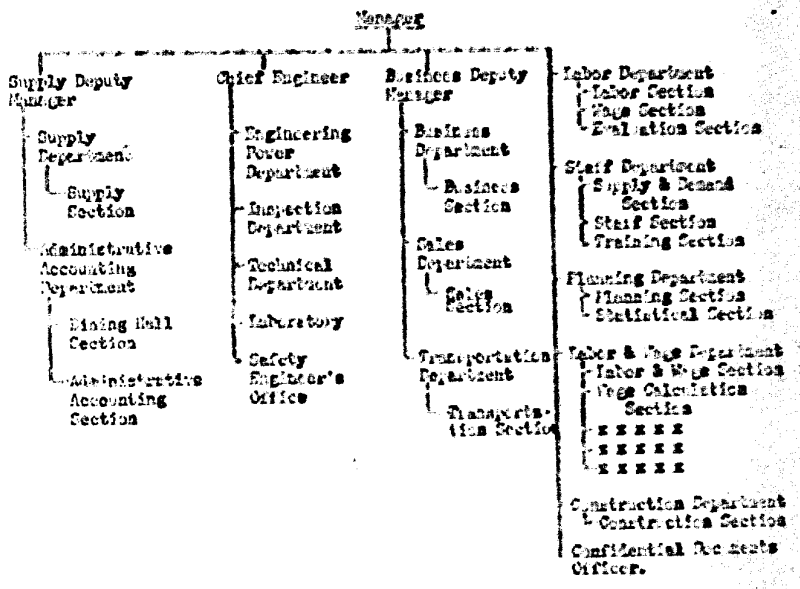
25X1

[redacted]

[redacted]

Administration Organization

98. Chart of Administration Organizations



[redacted]

2) a. KIM Chi-hun (NTA)

[redacted]

25X1

c. Party chairman, Pyŏngyang National Rubber Factory.

[redacted]

25X1

3) a. PAEK Min-suk (NTA)

[redacted]

25X1

c. Reproduction foreman, Pyŏngyang National Rubber Factory.

f. [redacted]

25X1

4) a. HWANG Pyŏng-yong (NTA)

[redacted]

25X1

c. Chief Engineer, Pyŏngyang Rubber Factory.

f. [redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

Hwangyŏng-do dialect; [redacted] Assigned to the present position in March 1956.

5) a. CHO Un-ch'ŏl (NTA)

[redacted]

e. Manager, P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory.

f. [redacted]

6) a. AN Ki-p'il (NTA)

b. [redacted]

c.

d

e. Chief of Labor Department, P'yŏngyang National Rubber Factory.

[redacted]

7) a. CH'OE Ch'ŏl-sun (NTA).

[redacted]

e. Detachment leader, Industrial Guard Unit, P'yŏngyang Rubber Factory.

[redacted]

25X1

25X1

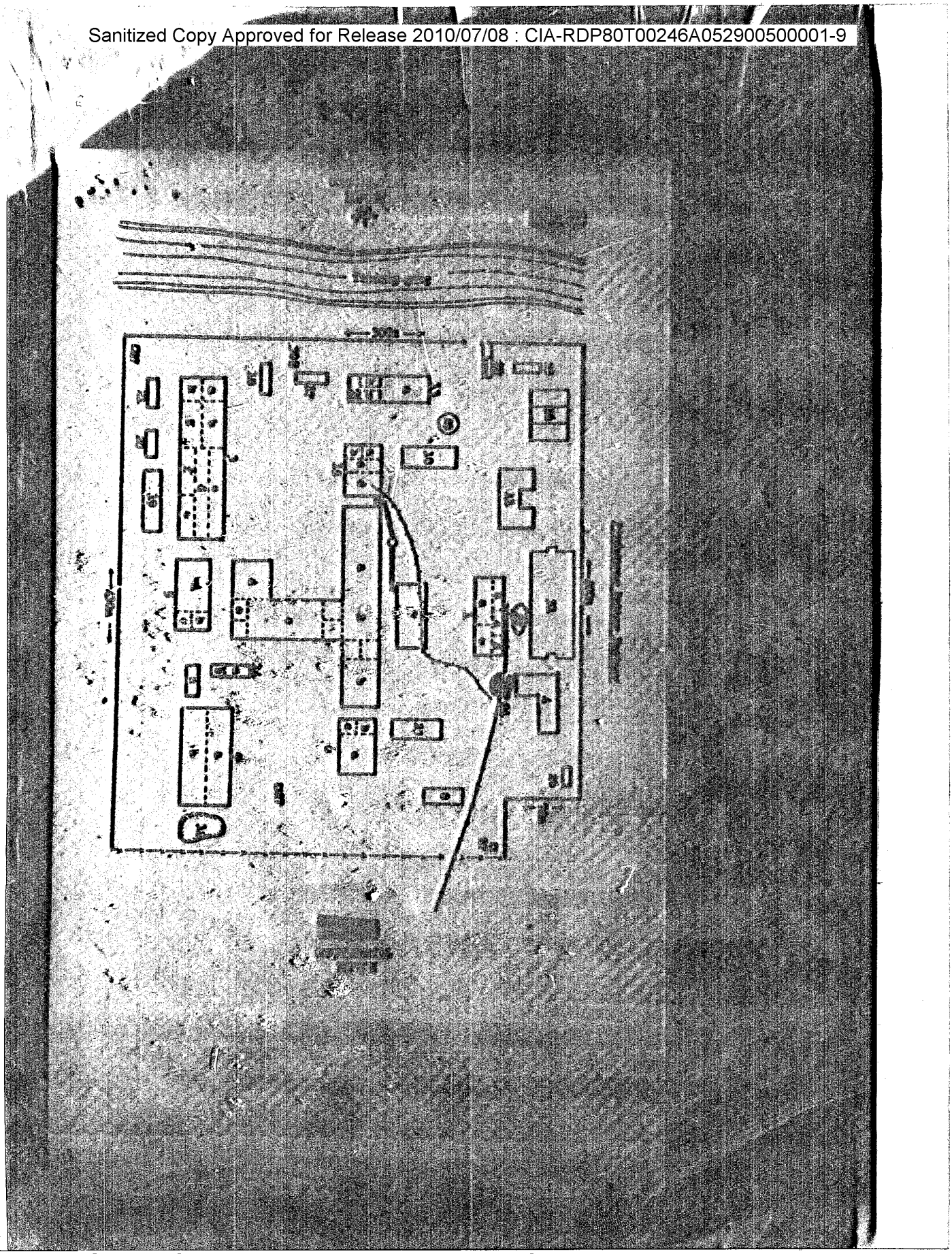
25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1



Explanation to Sketch

1) a - Reclaiming Plant
b - Plant Office
c - Packing Shop
d - Grinding Shop

2) First Floor
a - White Rubber Plant
b - Left vacant, but partly used as Main Pumping Station and Forging Shop
c - 1st Preparatory Plant
d - Engineering Plant
e - Transformer Station

Second Floor
a - Sanitary Gloves Shop, Hose Plant
b - Left vacant for future use by the Automobile Tire Plant to be set up in 1960
c - Used by Hose Plant
d - Single story annex

Third Floor
a - Left vacant, but partly used for storing products.
b - This section, as well as the above a), is expected to be occupied by the Automobile Tire Plant
c - Laborers' Club

3) a - Shaping Plant
b - 2nd Preparatory Plant
c - Hose Plant
d - Rolling Shop
e - Block Rubber Plant
f - V-Belt Plant
g - Hard Rubber Plant
h - Power Department Office

4) Rubberizing Plant

5) a - Belt Plant
b - Warehouse
c - Office

6) a - Casting Plant
b - Plant Office
c - Carpenter's Shop

7) Power Plant

8) PRF Industry Defense Unit

9) a - Products Warehouse
b - Raw Materials Warehouse
c - Room for Warehouse chief

10) Laboratory

11) Nursery

12) Open Oil Storage

13) a - Main Factory Office
b - Manager's Room
c - Chief Engineer's Room
d - Room for Switch board

14) a - Business Affairs Department
b - Manager's Room, Business Affairs Dep.

15) a - Library
b - Barber Shop
c - Bath house
d - Boiler room

16) Reservoir

17) PRF KLP Committee

18) PRF Security Department

19) Restaurant

20) Supply Department Warehouse

21) Dispensary

22) Open Rubber Dust Storage

23) Terra Alba Drying Shop

24) Open Anthracite Storage

25) Pumping Station

26) Manager's Residence

27) Guard Post

28) Main Gate Guard Post

29) Fountain

30) Lavatory

31) Playground

[redacted]
CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT